

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

L. XVI--NO. 35.

**TERMS:**  
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.  
At Two Dollars a Year, Payable  
in Advance.

Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per  
square of ten lines, or less, for the first inser-  
tion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A  
card deduction made to parties who adver-  
tise by the year.

Persons sending advertisements should  
mark the number of times they desire them in-  
serted, or they will be continued until forbid-  
den and charged accordingly.

Transient advertisements must be paid for  
at the time of insertion.  
Announcing names of candidates for office,  
\$5.00 Cash, in all cases.

Obituary notices over five lines, charged at  
regular advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the  
private ends or interests of Corporations, Soci-  
eties, or Individuals, will be charged as  
advertisements.

Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Circulars,  
Cards, Blanks, Handbills, etc., will be exe-  
cuted in good style and at reasonable rates.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor will  
be promptly attended to.

Communications, to secure insertion, must  
be accompanied by the name of the author.

## The Post.

Athens, Friday, July 31, 1868.

### The Radical Speculators.

The Radical speculators say that it is  
against their conscience to tax govern-  
ment bonds. Why? Because they own  
them and wish other people to bear all  
the burdens of taxation. They object  
to have them paid in the legal tender  
are currency of the country, because they  
possessed of an itching palm, and have  
just patriotism enough to demand from  
the oppressed tax-payers of the Union  
a hundred dollars in gold for a loan  
which cost them only forty. They wish,  
in other words, to turn their greenbacks  
into gold, at the expense of the labor-  
ing producers of the land, and to rid  
themselves of taxation which every one  
else is obliged to pay.

### Cost of a Radical Rule.

Since the surrender of Lee's army the  
Radical Government at Washington  
have borrowed about eight hundred  
million dollars, and have collected in ad-  
dition thereto from the people during  
the same period, fourteen hundred mil-  
lions which make two thousand two  
hundred millions that they have expen-  
ded since the close of the rebellion.  
This is one-half of the entire debt of  
Great Britain, and more than the entire  
amount expended by the National Gov-  
ernment from the time that George  
Washington was first elected President  
up to the close of Buchanan's adminis-  
tration, during which time the country  
went through two successful foreign  
wars, and any number of wars with  
the Indians, and also acquired all the  
territory of the United States west of  
the Mississippi river. These facts speak  
for themselves.

### Seymour and Blair Down East.

A Bangor (Me.) dispatch to the Bos-  
ton Post, dated the 19th, says:  
"The Seymour and Blair ratification  
meeting in this city last night, was the  
grandest political demonstration that  
has ever taken place in the Penobscot  
valley. More than five thousand people  
were present in City Hall square. A splen-  
did display of fireworks added to the  
brilliance of the occasion.—The Demo-  
cracy of Maine are thoroughly and en-  
thusiastically united on Seymour and  
Blair, and will give a splendid vote in  
November."

### The Pacific Railroad.

Trains are now running seven hun-  
dred miles over the Union Pacific rail-  
road; six hundred and eighty miles  
have already been examined by the  
United States Commissioners and pro-  
nounced a first class road in every re-  
spect. Twenty thousand men are at  
work, and it is expected that not less  
than nine hundred miles will be fin-  
ished this year, and that the whole  
line to the Pacific may be opened in  
1868.

### From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Wm. R. Hop-  
kins, Tax Receiver, who was killed, by  
Isaac Russell on the night of the 21st,  
was buried to-day. An immense gather-  
ing of negroes, numbering two or  
three thousand, followed the body to  
the grave. About twenty white per-  
sons were present. The coffin was  
wrapped in an American flag. No dis-  
turbance so far.

### Fled with the Funds.

RICHMOND, July 23.—Lieut. Wm. S.  
Macray, 29th U. S. Infantry, fled from  
Lynchburg yesterday, with a consid-  
erable amount of money obtained by  
fraud. Dispatches have been sent to  
all military departments to effect his  
arrest.

### Mexico to be Sold Out.

A letter from the city of Mexico says  
a leading paper there had an article in-  
timating that a coalition of European  
powers with the United States was be-  
ing discussed. The aim of which will  
be to divide up Mexico and sell it out  
to the American Government.

### Mass Meeting.

On Wednesday, the 22d instant, the  
citizens of Calhoun, Charleston, and vi-  
cinity, met at the Masonic Institute in  
Calhoun.

The house was called to order by Dr.  
R. A. Sloan, and upon his motion, Maj.  
B. F. MARTIN was called to the Chair,  
and F. M. LINER to act as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of  
the meeting briefly, and appointed  
Messrs. J. C. Weir, Wm. L. Lafferty, R.  
A. Sloan, J. M. Miller, and Curry Alex-  
ander a committee to draft resolutions,  
who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, the President of the United  
States did, on the 4th day of July,  
1868, issue his unconditional amnesty  
proclamation, restoring to all those en-  
gaged in the rebellion their right as  
citizens in every thing except that of  
slaves, thus placing them in the same  
condition they held prior to the war—  
it being in effect as if no conflict of arms  
had taken place; and, whereas, the pre-  
sent State government, without legal  
right or shadow of cause, has deprived  
the white man and tax-payer of the  
dearest right of citizenship, the exercise  
of the elective franchise, and has ele-  
vated the negro, a race far inferior in all  
the essentials of manhood, to govern and  
control them at the ballot box; and,  
whereas, there is now a movement on  
the part of the citizens of this State to  
memorialize the Legislature of Tennessee  
to restore to us our rights as white  
men and citizens, by repealing all of the  
late enacted franchise laws—We, a  
portion of the citizens of McMinn and  
Bradley counties, in mass meeting as-  
sembled, after mature deliberation, do  
adopt the following:

1. Resolved, That as tax-payers and  
white men of McMinn and Bradley  
counties, we approve the move on the  
part of the people of other sections of  
this once proud but now down-trodden  
commonwealth, to ask at the hands of  
the Legislature of this State the simple  
act of justice of restoring to us our  
common right, that as freemen and citi-  
zens we may have the privilege of the  
elective franchise, and that we pledge  
them to do all in our power to give  
strength and effect to that movement.

2. Resolved, That we call on the citi-  
zens of both counties to assemble as  
soon as practicable in mass meetings at  
their respective county seats to carry  
out the object contemplated by this  
move, and that we appoint three citi-  
zens of McMinn and the same number  
of Bradley county, to obtain the names  
of all justly entitled to a vote of all  
parties favorable to this movement, and  
that the appointees of this meeting be  
requested to attend the county mass  
meetings and represent us in said meet-  
ings.

3. Resolved, That we accord to the  
negro all the rights of citizens before  
the law. That we propose to obey, in  
the future as we have in the past, all  
the laws, however unjust, that have  
been enacted by the present State gov-  
ernment, and that we do not intend to  
interfere with the State government as  
at present constituted. If restored to our  
rights, we will, to the best of our abil-  
ity, aid in carrying out its laws until the  
same are repealed.

After being read and unanimously  
adopted, the Chairman appointed I. B.  
Haney, L. B. Humphrey and Dr. Sloan  
a committee to carry out the second re-  
solution for the 16th civil district of  
McMinn, and Judge Collins and Curry  
Alexander for the Charleston District  
of Bradley.

The meeting was then addressed by  
Dr. Sloan and Rev. J. M. Miller, in an  
earnest and forcible manner, which  
elicited much applause.

A motion was then made to furnish a  
copy of the proceedings to the Athens  
Post and Cleveland Banner. The meet-  
ing then adjourned.

B. F. MARTIN, Chm'n.

F. M. LINER, Sec'y.

### The Truth of History.

The World notes the fact that in the  
dozen "Lives" of Hiram U. Grant,  
which have recently been published,  
there is a marked hiatus in the hero's  
history. It says:

He is presented as a great military  
chieftain who achieves a captaincy and  
then suddenly drops out of the army,  
to which he was educated and for which  
he is presumed to have had a proclivity.  
This was in 1854, at Fort Van Couver,  
Washington Territory. None of these  
historians tell us why Grant dropped  
out of the army. He is vaguely reported  
to have resigned. But army cap-  
tains do not resign to take up wood-  
cutting and the trade of a tanner at \$40  
a month, without some reason, which  
the biographers are bound to give for  
the satisfaction of their readers. Why  
did Grant resign? Was he requested to  
resign? Why was he requested to  
resign? The public demands an answer  
to these pertinent questions.

### The Corn and Pork Crop.

The Cincinnati Price Current, after  
speaking of the general favorable re-  
ports of the wheat crops from all parts  
of the country, says:

The indications of an abundant corn  
crop are quite favorable, and should  
this be the case, a large increase in the  
pork crop may be looked for the com-  
ing season, because the supply of stock  
hogs will be unusually large, for not  
only was the supply left over from last  
season large, farmers not having fattened  
them because of the high price of corn  
and the comparative low price of pork,  
but the increase since then has been lib-  
eral, so that the number now in the  
Western States, it will be seen, must be  
unusually large.

### THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

#### Gen. Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is a copy of General  
BLAIR's letter of acceptance of the  
Democratic nomination for Vice Presi-  
dent, which has just been received:

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, Chairman Committee  
National Democratic Convention:  
I take the earliest opportunity of re-  
plying to your letter notifying me of my  
nomination for Vice President of the  
United States by the National Democra-  
tic Convention, recently held in the city  
of New York.

I accept, without hesitation, the nomi-  
nation tendered in a manner so gratify-  
ing, and give you and the committee  
my thanks for the very kind and com-  
plimentary language in which you have  
conveyed to me the decision of the con-  
vention. I have carefully read the reso-  
lutions adopted by the convention, and  
most cordially concur in every princi-  
ple and sentiment they announce. My  
opinion upon all questions which dis-  
criminate the great contending parties  
have been freely expressed on all suit-  
able occasions, and I do not deem it  
necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issue upon which the contest  
turns is clear, and cannot be obscured  
or distorted by the sophistries of our  
adversaries. They all resolve themselves  
into the old and ever recurring strug-  
gle of a few men to absorb the political  
power of the nation. This effort under  
every conceivable named disguise, has  
always characterized the opponents of  
the Democratic party, but at no time has  
the attempt assumed so open and dar-  
ing a shape as in this contest.

The adversaries of free constitutional  
government, in defiance of the express  
language of the Constitution, have ere-  
cted a military despotism in ten States  
of the Union; have taken from the  
President the power vested in him by  
the supreme law, and have deprived the  
Supreme Court of its jurisdiction, and  
the people of the right of trial by jury,  
and the great writ of *habeas corpus*,  
which should be the right of every citi-  
zen, and which have descended to us  
from the earliest traditions of our ances-  
tors, and which our revolutionary fathers  
fought to secure to their posterity  
forever.

The fundamental charter of our liberties  
has been ruthlessly trampled under  
foot by a fragment of a Congress.—  
Whole States and communities of peo-  
ple of our race have been attained,  
convicted, condemned and deprived of  
their rights as citizens without present-  
ment, trial or witnesses, but by Con-  
gressional enactment of *ex post facto*  
laws, and in defiance of the constitu-  
tional prohibition denying to a full and  
loyal Congress the authority to pass any  
bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law.

The same usurping authority has sub-  
stituted as electors in place of men  
of our own race, thus illegally at-  
tainted and disfranchised, a host of ig-  
norant negroes, who are supported in  
idleness with the public money and  
combined together to strip the white  
race of their birth-right through the  
management of the Freedmen's Bureau  
and emissaries of the conspirators in  
other States, and to complete the oppres-  
sion, the military power of the nation  
has been placed at their disposal.  
In order to make this barbarism  
supreme, the military leader under whose  
prestige this usurping Congress has taken  
refuge since the condemnation of the  
free people of the North, in the elec-  
tions of last year, and whom they have  
selected as their candidate, to shield  
themselves from the result of their  
wickedness and crimes, has announce-  
d his acceptance of the nomination  
and his willingness to maintain their  
usurpations over the eight millions of  
white people in the South, who are fixed  
to the earth with his bayonets.

He exclaims, "Let us have peace!"  
"Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the an-  
nouncement which heralded the doom  
of the liberties of a nation. "Peace!"  
exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom  
and its defenders expired under the  
sharp edge of the sword. The peace to  
which Grant invites us is the peace of  
despotism and death. Those who seek  
to restore the Constitution by executing  
the will of the people, condemn the re-  
construction acts already pronounced  
in the elections of last year, and which  
will, I am convinced, be still more em-  
phatically expressed by the election of  
the Democratic candidate as President  
of the United States. The Democrats  
are denounced as revolutionists by the  
partisans of this vindictive Congress.—  
Negro suffrage, which the popular vote  
of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Con-  
necticut, and other States have emphat-  
ically condemned as expressly against  
the letter of the Constitution, must  
stand, because their Senators and Rep-  
resentatives have willed it. If the peo-  
ple shall again condemn these measures  
by the election of a Democratic Presi-  
dent they must not be disturbed, al-  
though decided to be unconstitutional  
by the Supreme Court, and although the  
President is sworn to protect and main-  
tain the Constitution, the will of a frac-  
tion of a Congress, reinforced with  
its partisan emissaries sent to the  
South and supported there by the sol-  
diers, must stand against the will of the  
people and the decision of the Supreme  
Court and the solemn oath of the Presi-  
dent to maintain and support the Con-  
stitution. It is revolutionary to execute  
the will of the people; it is revolution-  
ary to execute the judgment of the Su-  
preme Court; it is revolutionary in the  
President to keep inviolate his oath to  
sustain the Constitution. This false  
construction of the vital principle of  
our government is the last resort of  
those who would have their arbitrary  
reconstruction sway and supersede the  
time honored institutions. The nation  
will say the Constitution must be re-  
stored and the will of the people again  
prevail. The appeal to the peaceful bal-  
lot to attain this is not war, is not revo-  
lution. They make war and revolution  
who attempt to arrest this quiet mode

of putting aside military despotism and  
the usurpations of a fragment of a Con-  
gress, asserting absolute power over  
that benign system of regulated liberty  
left us by our fathers. This must be al-  
lowed to take its course. This is the  
only road to peace. It will come with  
the election of the Democratic candi-  
date, and not with the election of that  
mailed warrior whose bayonets are now  
at the throats of eight millions of peo-  
ple in the South to compel them to sup-  
port him as a candidate for the Presi-  
dency, and to submit to the domination  
of an alien race of semi-barbarous men.  
No perversion of truth or audacity of  
misrepresentation can exceed that which  
hails this candidate in arms as an angel  
of peace.  
FRANK P. BLAIR.

### The Radical Party of Tennessee.

The Cincinnati Commercial is a Re-  
publican paper—a good paper, too—and  
supports Grant and Colfax. It says of  
its party in Tennessee:

The Republican party of Tennessee  
is, unfortunately, divided into two  
strata; one of which is largely control-  
led by men from the North, the other  
shares, in some degree, the horror of  
conservatives for carpet-baggers. The  
division is absurd and injurious. Mere  
political demagogues are no advantage  
to any community, but no community  
can thrive on the repulsion of men of  
enterprise and capital. Two circum-  
stances have favored the fracture in the  
Republican party. One of these has  
been the competency. One of these has  
been the incompetency of mercenary as-  
pirants to secure the controlling votes  
of the ignorant black masses; and the  
other has been the influence of secret  
associations. At this time radical cliques  
hate each other more intensely  
than they do the bitterest conservatives.  
As an illustration, take this city. Beaumont,  
radical Chief of Police, is trying to  
have Waldron, radical Judge of the  
Municipal Court, cashiered for perjury;  
and Waldron has had Beaumont and  
Burdett indicted for crimes and misde-  
meanors. Chief County Commissioner  
Lewis, is indicted on a trumped-up  
charge for malfeasance in office, and  
Lewis publicly denounces Hough, the  
proprietor of the radical paper, as a  
liar and a scoundrel. Eaton of the  
Post denounces Jominy, the United  
States Marshal, and part owner of the  
Bulletin, as a cotton thief, and Jominy  
retorts by showing that the Eatons are  
rascals. The whole of the leaders of  
the Republican party of the State of  
Tennessee are thus snarling at and  
biting each other. It is so at Memphis, so  
at Nashville, so every where.

### The Indiana Kuklux.

We published last week that three  
men, connected with a recent Express  
robbery, had been hung by unknown  
parties near Seymour, Indiana. The  
following particulars are additional:

The three unfortunates are named  
Roseberry, Elliott and Clifford, and are  
members of families living in Seymour,  
and are respectively connected. There  
are yet three more of the robbers at  
large, who are citizens of Seymour, and  
were employed on the Jeffersonville and  
Indiana Railroad. Detectives are on  
their track, and hopes are entertained  
of their capture, particularly one John  
Moore, who is considered one of the  
greatest rascals of the age.

A Vigilance Committee has been  
formed, and by published circular,  
threaten all thieves and robbers infest-  
ing this section with hanging without  
benefit of clergy. Below find copy of  
circular issued this day.

The following is the hand-bill cir-  
cular alluded to by our correspondent:  
ATTENTION THIEVES.—The attention  
of all thieves, robbers, assassins and  
vagrants, together with their aids,  
abettors and sympathizers, is called to  
the doings of the Seymour Vigilance  
Committee last night.

We are determined to follow this up  
until all of the classes above named,  
whether imported, or to the "manor  
born," are driven forever from our  
midst.

Threats have been made of retaliation  
in case we should resort to capital  
punishment. In answer, we say: should  
one of our committee be harmed, or a  
dollar's worth of property of any hon-  
est man be destroyed by persons un-  
known, we will swing by the neck un-  
til they be dead, every thieving charac-  
ter we can lay our hands on, without  
inquiring whether we have the persons  
who committed that particular crime  
or not. This applies not only to Sey-  
mour, but along the line of the two  
roads, and wherever our organization  
exists. Law and order must prevail.

By order of the Committee.  
SEYMOUR, IND., July 21, 1868.

### That Snake Again.

The following is the last we have  
seen about the Triune snake. It comes  
from the Nashville Gazette:

We have already chronicled the death  
of twenty-nine feet of that monster  
snake at Triune, but the other end of  
the varmint, measuring over sixty feet,  
made its appearance at Tank on Tues-  
day last, much to the terror of the  
neighborhood. The only depredations  
committed by his Highness was the  
swallowing of three negroes, two mules  
and a mowing machine, since which  
time he has been comparatively quiet,  
and it is supposed that his appetite has  
been appeased for at least a day or two.

### Improvement of Stock.

The American Stock Journal says:  
"The Durham cattle are the outgrowth  
of native stock not in any way superior  
to the native cattle in this country. But  
the Durham has been cared for. He  
has been educated. His 'points' have  
been brought out; and he stands before  
you an 'emperor' or a 'duke,' often as  
worthy his rank as the more aspiring  
human bipeds."

### "Can't Go Into Politics."

We invite the attention of diluted  
conservatism to the following article  
from the Memphis Avalanche:

EDITORS AVALANCHE.—This, Mr. Editor,  
is sometimes the reply when solicit-  
ing the co-operation of citizens is asked  
in the plan now on foot to enfranchise  
our people and lift the yoke of the ty-  
rant from our necks. Thank God, sir,  
the reply comes but seldom. But, al-  
though seldom made, it costs me astringe-  
ment to command the amount of patience  
necessary to receive it with courtesy.—  
"Can't go into politics." No, but you  
can go into *anything*. You can, like  
another indolent sluggard, how down  
your neck and patiently bear the yoke  
of the usurper. You can tug and  
sweat behind your counter, in your  
shop or office, at the plow tail, or wher-  
ever else you labor; grin and squirm,  
like a worm in embers, when the inex-  
orable tax-gatherer calls for the pound  
of flesh. Or, perhaps, you can meet  
him with a forced smile, and when he  
is gone and out of hearing, curse him  
like a dog, but you "can't go into polit-  
ics." You can sit with calm philoso-  
phy and see yourself and neighbors,  
your sons and their sons insulted, de-  
graded and driven from the polls like  
dogs, but you "can't go into politics."

You can stand like a meek, unresist-  
ing victim and suffer yourself and chil-  
dren to be threatened and browbeaten  
by a set of white-livered thieves, who  
would flee from a grasshopper if he had  
claws. Or, you can allow these asses in  
finn skin to leer over you, and steal  
your property, and appropriate your la-  
bor to enrich themselves, but you "can't  
go into politics." Oh, wonderful philo-  
sophy! Amazing Christian patience!

You can stand to be kicked, cut off  
the ears, spit upon, derided—stripped  
of all the rights of freemen—taxed to  
ruin by a set of insolent thieves. You  
can groan and tug and sweat un-  
der all this and live; but you "can't go  
into politics." What do you lose by  
"going into politics" that will be pre-  
served by staying out? Answer me  
that, will you? As you are, you lose  
property, independence, social and po-  
litical consideration, the senses of free-  
dom, the pride and honor of your man-  
hood, the respect of your neighbors  
and of your wives and daughters. No  
true woman can respect the husband or  
father who is willing to see her en-  
slaved and himself degraded. True man-  
hood commands respect around the do-  
mestic hearthstone as certainly as it  
does upon the streets and in the open  
struggles with the world. Bah!!!  
Stuff!!! Let all such sluggards go.  
They are only fit to fill a ditch. The  
man who, in this struggle, refuses either  
his talents, his time, or his money, is fit  
only for the vile uses to which he is ap-  
propriated by the thieving crowd who  
now ride a jaded ass.

### Tennessee.

The New York World has the follow-  
ing paragraph about Tennessee:

The year previous to the war, in the  
Presidential election of 1860, Tennessee  
cast 150,000 votes—all white. In 1867,  
under the Brownlow radical military  
arrangement but 30,000 whites were  
permitted to cast their votes—the rest  
being disfranchised for alleged partici-  
pation in the rebellion. Allowing on  
the one hand, for the loss by the war,  
and on the other, for the increase by  
young men becoming of age, it may be  
set down that not less than 85,000 white  
voters in Tennessee are prevented from  
exercising the elective franchise; 60,000  
negroes are admitted to the franchise  
because they vote the radical ticket.—  
The consequence is, while there is a  
large Democratic preponderance in the  
State, the radicals are able to carry  
every one of the Eight Congressional Dis-  
tricts. Our friends should take some  
measures to contest the legality of this  
maulout outrage before the Supreme  
Court.

### Foreign Criminals.

There can be no doubt that the Ger-  
man sovereigns constantly pardon crim-  
inals sentenced to long terms of im-  
prisonment on condition that they  
forthwith emigrate to the United States.  
The Bavarian Government notoriously  
ships its meanest villains in this man-  
ner to America. Some of the other  
governments are more cautious, par-  
doning the criminals with the tacit un-  
derstanding that the convicts go to the  
United States; but in other States the  
official papers boldly publish the names  
of the pardoned criminals, with the  
conditions on which they have been re-  
leased.

### Robbery in New York.

A New York dispatch says:  
On the morning of the 6th of July it  
was discovered on opening the safe of  
the Importers' and Traders' Bank, on  
the corner of Broadway and Murray  
streets, that \$80,000 in bonds and cash  
had disappeared. There was no evi-  
dence, whatever, of any burglary hav-  
ing been committed. All knowledge of  
the affair was confined to the officers of  
the bank and the police until it leaked  
out yesterday. No trace has yet been  
obtained of the thieves or their booty.

A TEXAS man gave it as his opinion,  
when importuned to take out a policy  
in a life insurance company, that a fel-  
low's life was so mighty uncertain  
about there it wasn't worth insuring.

VALUE the friendship of him who  
stands by you in the storm; swarms of  
insects will surround you in the sun-  
shine.

ON MONDAY a drunken woman in  
Cincinnati, on being prevented from  
going down stairs in rather scant cloth-  
ing, made a short cut to the ground  
through a third story window.

### The Financial Problem.

The New York Herald has consist-  
ently and persistently advocated the  
greenback theory in the payment of the  
public debt. In the Saturday's issue of  
that paper it says the members of both  
Houses are anxious to bring the session  
to a close, so as to go home and look af-  
ter their own interests with their con-  
stituents. It then adds the following  
remarks in regard to the probable re-  
sults of the elections upon financial  
questions:

"On returning home they will find  
the current of public opinion running  
in a certain direction. Each member  
who is a candidate for re-election, and  
every new candidate for the new Con-  
gress will be apt to shape his policy as  
far as possible to the prevailing views of  
his people. In this view we may rea-  
sonably expect Butler, Stevens and Pen-  
dleton on money matters, will be sup-  
ported by an overwhelming majority in  
the next House of Representatives, the  
bulk of which is to be elected in the  
coming October and November.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana of  
the great Northern States lead off in  
their Congressional elections in Octo-  
ber, and the results, we dare say, will  
go very far to show that a predominant  
idea, East and West, and among the peo-  
ple is that every legal expedient calcu-  
lated to reduce and extinguish this gen-  
eral burden of the national debt and its  
taxations must be adopted—that the  
people will not have this thing contin-  
ued indefinitely, but will demand such  
measures of legislation as will afford a  
fair prospect that the present generation  
will live to be relieved of all these  
heavy taxes and official spoliation and  
corruptions resulting from the national  
debt. The payment of the interest un-  
til the time for the payment of the  
principal of these different sorts of  
bonds is fully due will not answer.—  
The people want the principal itself ex-  
tinguished as fast as the means and legal  
advantages possessed by the govern-  
ment will permit; and upon this im-  
portant question we expect, we say, in  
the coming October Congressional elec-  
tions, an overwhelming popular vindica-  
tion of the general opinions of  
Stevens, Pendleton and Butler on the  
bonds and their redemption.

### A Man Frightened to Death by a Vision.

The Corinth (Mississippi) Caucasian  
of the 22d instant says:

A strange and surprising incident oc-  
curred last week in the country north  
of Corinth. A Mr. Mangrum killed a  
young man during the war, and a few  
days since Mr. Mangrum was on a deer  
drive, and while at one of the stands he  
saw an object approaching him which  
so alarmed him that he raised his gun  
and fired at it. The object which re-  
sembled a man covered with a sheet,  
continued to advance upon Mr. Man-  
grum, when he drew his pistols and  
emptied all the barrels at the ghost.  
None of the shots seemed to take ef-  
fect, he climbed a tree to make his es-  
cape. By the time he was a short dis-  
tance up the tree the white object was  
standing under him with its eyes fixed  
upon him, and he declared that it was  
the spirit of the young man whom he  
had killed. Mangrum was so startled at  
the steady gaze of the eye that he had  
been the cause of laying cold in death,  
that he fainted and fell from the tree.  
His friends carried him home, the ghost  
following and standing before him con-  
stantly, the sight of which brought up  
the recollection of his guilt with such  
force to his mind, that he died in great  
agony, after two or three days suffering.

### Doing the Heirs.

The following paragraph, which we  
find in the papers, shows up a new  
dodge in the swindling programme:

A philanthropic firm in New York  
makes a specialty of the business of  
informing parties in Germany, that re-  
latives of theirs have died in the United  
States and bequeathed to them large  
sums of money. Before the amount  
can be paid to the heirs, however, the  
latter must prepay the "charges," which  
generally amount to the trifling sum of  
seventy or eighty dollars. When the  
"charges" are paid, the heir hears no  
more about his inheritance.

### Snake.

They have snakes for bed-fellows out  
in Ohio. The Circleville Union tells  
the following:

A Mrs. Wilkins, living near Circleville,  
while making her husband's bed,  
the other morning, discovered under  
one of the pillows a black snake, which  
measured, when killed, five feet eight  
inches in length. Mr. Wilkins heard  
the reptile moving on the bed two or  
three nights previously, but supposed  
it to be a rat.

### Murder in Mississippi.

Monday night Samuel McSwain, liv-  
ing near Grenada, Mississippi, was shot  
whilst undressing, and mortally wound-  
ed, by a negro named Tom McSears,  
who was pursued by citizens and a party  
of soldiers. After being chased sev-  
eral miles into the swamps he was wound-  
ed twice by Sergeant Smith, and was  
captured and brought back to Grenada.  
A mob was with great difficulty pre-  
vented from hanging him. No cause for  
the assassination is known.

### Perils of the Dead.

An undertaker in Pittsburg recently  
agreed to bury a negro infant; but on  
his way to the cemetery stopped to  
take a drink, leaving the box and body  
outside. A boy stole the box, fancying  
it had something nice inside—the un-  
dertaker sought for it in vain, and it  
ultimately fell into the hands of the cov-  
er.